Numb. LVIII.

THE Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Tueſday, December 16. to Tueſday, December 23. 1729.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

From the Britiſh Journal *of* Sept. 20.

Iſpahan, May 1.

IT is impoſſible to expreſs the extreme Miſery to which the Kingdom of Perſia is reduced, People being ſtarved to Death in this Capital; where ſcarce any of the Neceſſaries of Life are to be had at any Price: which, with the continual Dread they are in of being put to Fire and Sword by ſeveral Parties in the inteſtine Wars raging among them, has reduced 'em to the utmoſt Miſery. The moſt conſiderable Party now is that of Scach Thamas, who threatens us with a ſecond Siege; but Eſreff, to avoid being ſurprized, is encouraging, by his Preſence and Example, the compleating the Fortifications of this City, after which he will give Battle to Prince Thamas, who is in the Province of Koraſſan.

Conſtantinople, June 28.

A Rumour is ſpread here, that the Czar and the Grand Seignior will join their Forces wholly to expel from Perſia the Uſurper Eſreff, (opprobriouſly called here *Chercefana*, or *A wou'd be Somebody*) and replace Prince Thamas on the Throne; the Uſurper having (according to the Complaint of the Ruſſian Miniſter) not only broke thro' all Treaties betmeen Ruſſia and Perſia, which had been confirm'd for ſo many Ages, but has likewiſe, after a cruel and unheard of Manner, violated all the Laws of Humanity, with Regard to the Subjects of Ruſſia who were in Perſia at the Time of the late Revolution: Which Acts of Hoſtility, and Procedure full of Animoſity and Hatred from a Neighbour ſo inhumane and turbulent, forcibly oblig'd his Czarian Majeſty to take Vengeance on him, and uſe his utmoſt Efforts to replace, if poſſible, Prince Thamas on the Throne of his Anceſtors; it being very eaſy to ſee the dangerous, nay, fatal Conſequences of ſo tyrannick an Uſurpation; and that it was therefore wholly requiſite to oppoſe it to the very utmoſt of one's Power.

Howbeit, we have a late Account from Iſpahan, that Raſhid Baſhaw, the Ottoman Ambaſſador, has preſented a Letter from the Grand Seignior to Sultan Eſreff, who received it ſtanding, all reſplendent with Jewels, having on his Head the Diadem of Scach Houſſein, and all the reſt of that unfortunate Prince's Regalia belonging to their ancient Kings; he was on the Throne ſurrounded by Grandees at his Court named *Dgil Sotoun*, or the Palace of 40 Pillars, which is without the City; and having kiſſed the Letter, and put it on his Head, went himſelf and left it on a Shelf, from which hung a magnificent Piece of Stuff enrich'd with precious Stones; and then asked after the Health of the Emperor of the Muſſulmans. When the Ambaſſador had made ſuitable Anſwers to his Civilities, he retired, ſaluting him with a half Inclination of his Body and his Hands upon his Forehead. His Excellency was then reconducted to his Palace in the ſame Order he came. The ſame Day were ſent him 6 Purſes with 300 Dollars. The Day prefix'd for his Departure, he went to Court with the ſame Ceremonies as before, and at his Return to his Palace call'd *Sirdji Sarai* (or Place of Sparrows) Sultan Eſreff ſent him 12 Purſes with 24,000 Dollars, as his Farewel Preſent, having received 3 Purſes with 1500 Dollars on his Arrival.) Two of his handſomeſt Domeſticks, being corrupted by two Perſian Governors, carried off the moſt valuable of the Ambaſſador's Moveables, while he was at his laſt Audience; but on Complaint, were delivered up, and their Heads inſtantly ſtruck off in his Palace-Yard. The Atemadoulet, or Prime Miniſter, told the Ambaſſador, Sultan Eſreff was extreamly ſorry, that the Enemies he had to repulſe on all Hands permitted him not to entertain him with that Magnificence he would willingly have done. To which his Excellency replied, He was not ſent to obſtruct the Expedition of his Affairs, but to confirm the Amity lately contracted with the Sublime Port.

Hague, Sept. 9. N. S. Every Body here is impatient to know the Iſſue of the unhappy Difference between the Courts of Hanover and Berlin. Mean while, it ſeems to be the general Opinion, that it will not come to an open Rupture, tho' we are well aware the Imperial Court has ſet its Engines at work to foment the Spirit of Diſcord, with a View perhaps to harm them both, by the prodigious Expences they muſt be both at. As for the March of the Saxon Troops, the Report that was ſpread of their being actually in Motion to join the Pruſſian Army, is not confirm'd; but they gueſs that it will be ſo, by the Hurry their Officers are in to complete and augment them. The Duke of Brunſwick-Wolfenbuttel, and the Landgrave of Heſſe-Caſſel, act the Part of Mediators on this Occaſion, but hitherto with ſmall Proſpect of Succeſs, the King of Pruſſia inſiſting that the Regency of Hanover ſhall firſt diſcharge the Pruſſian Soldiers who have been ſeized in the Territories of Hanover, which we can never believe his Britannick Majeſty will come into, conſidering the unreaſonableneſs of that Demand. Neither indeed do our laſt Letters from thoſe Parts ſpeak very favourably of an Accommodation, but are filled with Marches and Encampments, and other Forerunners of a War, which will be the more apt to kindle between the Princes above-mentioned, for ſeveral Reaſons, and particularly becauſe their Territories lie ſo cloſe together, that the Pruſſian can hardly turn himſelf without diſturbing the Hanoverian, and *vice verſa*; and in this Caſe the Motion of the Troops of each Party may prove of dangerous Conſequence. But this is not all; the King of Pruſſia betraying an unaccountable Animoſity againſt his Britannick Majeſty, the Ground whereof is indeed given out to be the Seizing of a few Soldiers in the Country of Hanover, but it is apprehended to be quite another Thing. However, we muſt leave it to Time to unravel this Myſtery. For the reſt, it is no great Secret, that there are ſeveral Courts of Germany (beſides that of Vienna) jealous of the Power and Grandeur of the Houſes of Hanover and Brandenburgh, which would conſequently be glad to ſee them weakned at any Rate: But they may happen to be diſappointed this Bout; and the rather, becauſe the Seaſon is too far advanced for Armies (eſpecially ſuch numerous ones) to keep the Field long enough for any conſiderable Enterprize.

The Affairs of Poland begin perceivably to ferment, and King Staniſlaus, however diſtant, inſinuates himſelf daily

daily into the good Sentiments of the principal Grandees. To this the Preſence of the French Ambaſſador does not a little contribute; and the more, becauſe where Promiſes will not do, his Excellency can produce good Bills of Exchange, with which he is well fraught, to ſupport the Partiſans of King Staniſlaus and their Friends.

Hanover, Sept. 13. The Peace between this Court and Pruſſia, being concluded, thoſe who have been ſeized on either ſide are to be deliver'd, and the Cartel to be renew'd; the Troops of both Sides are gone into their Quarters: The Hanoverians are to quit the Dutchy of Mecklemburg, except 3000 who are to remain at Boiſemburg, till the Accounts for the Execution are clear'd, and Freedom of Navigation on the Elbe for all Ships, &c. belonging to Madgeburg, Berlin, &c. is again open'd. This Miſunderſtanding, has dipt pretty deep into the King of Pruſſia's Treaſury; it having coſt him ſeveral Hundred Thouſand German Crowns. His Pruſſian Majeſty is indiſpoſed with the Gout.

Poland has been long reckoned a Country of Diſcord; but never was it known at a greater Height than at preſent, when a mere Trifle, to wit, whether the Diet of Grodno ought to be conſidered as an ordinary or an extraordinary One, has ſtopt all Proceedings, and endanger'd its breaking up in vain, if it is not already done. Thus the poor Proteſtants are like to remain under their preſent Oppreſſions on the Part of the Jeſuits, who have thereby gain'd their Point; and the Grievances of thoſe of Thorn continue unredreſs'd, maugre all the Endeavours of the Pruſſian Miniſter in their behalf.

The Baron Van Kniphauſen, Miniſter of the King of Pruſſia, will proceed on his Embaſſy to France, notwithſtanding the Accommodation between that Prince and the King of Great Britain. One Part of his Commiſſion, we preſume, regards the Admiſſion of the Pruſſian Miniſters to the Congreſs of Soiſſons, which is like to meet with Difficulty on the Part of the Allies of Hanover, were it not for his Majeſty of Pruſſia's Deſertion of their Alliance.

The Imperial Court could not approve the Conduct of that of Berlin, in offering to break with the Electorate of Hanover, upon an Affair, in their Reckoning, of ſo little Importance. And therefore the General Count Seckendorf, the Emperor's Envoy at Berlin, received his Imperial Majeſty's Orders to make ſerious Remonſtrances to the King of Pruſſia, and declare to him that the Emperor could not ſo far engage in this Quarrel, as to promiſe him any Aſſiſtance; which, it is thought, did not a litle contribute to his Pruſſian Majeſty's Change of Mind.

London, Sept. 6.

We hear that Mr. Randal, one of his Majeſty's Meſſengers, brought Advice from Hanover laſt Tueſday, that his Majeſty intended to ſet out as this Day for England. In the Evening her Majeſty gave Orders for the Yachts to be ready to ſail for Holland on Friday: And the Lord Torrington is arrived in Town, in order to take upon him the Command of the Squadron which is to convoy his Majeſty from Helvoetſluys.

Canterbury, Sept. 13. On Thurſday His Majeſty (God be praiſed) landed about 10 a-Clock in the Morning at Margate, in perfect Health, and having refreſh'd himſelf at the Houſe of Capt. Brooke, ſet out for London about Noon, and went thro' this City, without making any Stay, about 2 a-Clock; and after, having changed Horſes near Harbledown, continued his Journey with all Expedition. The Mayor, Aldermen, &c. of this City waited on His Majeſty at North Gate, as did the Dean, the Prebendaries, and other Members of the Cathedral Church, beſides the Clergy of the City, to congratulate His Majeſty on His ſafe Arrival, the Bells ringing, &c. We hear His Majeſty landed out of the William and Mary Yacht, having miſſed the Squadron that went over to attend him.

London, Sept. 13. Wedneſday at 4 o'Clock in the Afternoon His Majeſty arriv'd at Helvoetſluys, having ſet out from Hanover on Sunday after Dinner; His Majeſty came over in the William and Mary Yacht, and landed at Margate in Kent the next Morning about 11 o'Clock, (18 Hours Paſſage) being convoy'd by two or three Dutch Men of War, the Lord Torrington not being arrived. His Majeſty intended to have lain at Sittingbourne on Thurſday Night, but freſh Setts of Horſes lying on the Road, he got to Greenwich at 8 o' Clock, where one of his Coaches waited, which brought him thro' the City, and carried him to Kenſington in good Health (God be praiſed) at 10 o'Clock, being eſcorted by a Detachment of the Duke of Bolton's Horſe to Whitehall, and from thence by another Detachment of the Horſe-Guards to Kenſington. The Mob expreſſed their Diſpleaſure becauſe there was no Illuminations when His Majeſty paſſed by, by breaking ſuch a Number of Windows all the Way they came, the like was never ſeen before: The Damage the People have ſuſtain'd is computed to be above 1000 l. for beſides whole Saſhes being broke in a vaſt many Houſes, a great many Pier and Chimney-Glaſſes, Sconces, and China, ſhar'd the ſame Fate.

Kenſington, Sept. 13. This Day the Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London waited on His Majeſty, to congratulate him on His ſafe Arrival; and Mr. Recorder made their Compliments to His Majeſty, to the Effect following:

May it pleaſe your Majeſty,

THE Lord Mayor and Court of Aldermen of the City of London, moſt humbly beg Leave to congratulate your Majeſty on your ſafe Arrival in Great Britain.

All your People, Sir, have abundant Reaſon to be thankful to Divine Providence for the Preſervation of your moſt ſacred Perſon, under whoſe mild and prudent Government they enjoy ſo many Bleſſings. And theſe your Majeſty's moſt faithful and dutiful Subjects eſteem it a peculiar Happineſs, that you are pleaſed to allow them an Opportunity of expreſſing their Joy, in ſeeing your Majeſty returned to this Kingdom in good Health, and ſecure from all Danger. It adds to their Satisfaction, that this muſt be an inexpreſſible Comfort to your Royal Conſort, our moſt Gracious Queen; who, during your Majeſty's Abſence, by Her Wiſdom and Conduct, by Her ſerene and moſt engaging Diſpoſition of Mind, has continued to your Majeſty's Subjects the moſt perfect State of Quiet and Tranquility.

We are not inſenſible that your Majeſty's Thoughts have been employ'd in a more extenſive Degree; that your Benevolence to Mankind has inclin'd your Majeſty to uſe your utmoſt Endeavours for compoſing all thoſe Differences which otherwiſe might have brought on the Calamities of War, and prevented the eſtabliſhing the Peace of Europe, which your Majeſty has ſo much at Heart. We hope, and are perſuaded, that theſe your Majeſty's moſt laudable Purpoſes will ſoon be accompliſhed, to your Honour and Glory. And as your Majeſty, among your other Cares, has been ſolicitous for promoting of Commerce, and ſhewn a tender Regard for the Intereſt of your trading Subjects, the Citizens of London are obliged with the utmoſt Gratitude to make their Acknowledgement to your Majeſty for this your Royal Indulgence. And your Majeſty may be aſſured of their ſincere and hearty Attachment to your Royal Perſon and Government, and of their ardent Prayers for the Continuance of your Majeſty's Health and Proſperity.

To which His Majeſty was pleaſed to return the following moſt gracious Anſwer:

" I Thank you for this Mark of your Duty and Affection:
" The Neceſſity of my Affairs called me abroad,
" where I made my Stay as ſhort as poſſible.
" My Return to my Dominions cannot be more acceptable to my People, than it is agreeable to my Inclinations: And the City of London may depend upon my peculiar Care of their Trade and Commerce upon all Occaſions.

They all had the Honour to kiſs His Majeſty's Hand; and His Majeſty was pleaſed to confer the Honour of Knighthood on Richard Brocas, Eſq; one of the Sheriffs.

On the 10th Inſtant there was a General Council here, in which Her Majeſty was pleaſed to order that the Parliament which ſtands prorogued to Tueſday the 16th Inſtant, ſhould be farther prorogued to Thurſday the 16th of October.

London, Sept. 20. Monday the firſt of this Month, died at Carmarthen in South Wales, Sir Richard Steele, Knt. Maſter of the Theatre-Royal in Drury-lane. He married the Heireſs of John Scurlock of Carmarthen, Eſq; by whom he had two Daughiers who are not married. His Corpſe was privately depoſited in Carmarthen Church on Sunday the

7th

7th Inſtant, at his own Requeſt; but we hear that a ſtately Monument will be erected to his Memory in Weſtminſter-Abbey, at the Expence of the Right Hon. Sir Robert Walpole.

Boſton, Decemb. 1.

About a Fortnight ago, a Child of between 2 and 3 years of Age, the only Child of Mrs. Egleſton of this Town, being put out to board at Newton, went out, and gathering Shavings, brought them in and laid them on the Fire, whereby it was burnt to ſuch a Degree, that it died in a ſhort Time after.

We are inform'd, that on Tueſday Night laſt Capt. Abraham Brown of Watertown went to Bed ſeemingly in very good Health, and was found dead in his Bed the next Morning.

We hear from Salem, That on Saturday Nov. 15. paſt, a Man was found froze to Death about that Village.

By a Letter from New London, dated the 26th of Nov. paſt, we are informed, that a few Days before a young Man of about 16 Years of Age, and a Negro Man coming down the River near New London Ferry, in a Canoo laden with Oyſter-ſhells, were both drowned, the Canoo ſinking under them; and that they were not then taken up.

Laſt Week one ----- belonging to Ipſwich came to this Place, and related, That ſome Time ſince he was at Canſo in Nova Scotia, and that on a certain Day there appeared to him an Apparition wounded and bloody, and told him that he was ſuch a Perſon, telling his Name, and that at ſuch a Time and Place, mentioning both, he was murdered by one ----- who was at Rhode Iſland, and deſired him to go to the ſaid Perſon, and charge him with the ſaid Murder, and proſecute him there, naming ſeveral Circumſtances and Things relating to the Murther; and that ſince his Arrival from Canſo to Ipſwich, the ſaid Apparition had appeared to him again, and urged him immediately to proſecute the ſaid Affair. The aboveſaid Perſon having related the Matter, was adviſed and encouraged to go to Rhode-Iſland, and engage therein, and he accordingly ſet our for that Place on Thurſday laſt.

An Account of the remarkable Preſervation of Mr. Sam. Miles, *and part of his Company, in a late Voyage from* New-England *to* Antigua.

ON the Sixth of September 1728. We ſailed from New-London, having pleaſant good Wind and Weather, there being 14 Perſons on board the Sloop, (including ſome Paſſengers); the Weather continuing fair until the 26th, when having a freſh Gale of Wind at S.S.W. dark Weather and thick to the Northward, the Clouds very heavy and dark, it look'd like a Storm: At 12 at Night the Wind came at N. ſtormy like, ſo we lay too; and on the 27th being very ſtormy and dark Weather, we ſcudded under a ſmall Sail to the Southward; on the 28th the Storm encreaſing, we ſometimes lay too, and ſometimes ſcudded, being thick Weather, and the Clouds flying very low. On the 29th it ſeemed to moderate from 6 in the Morning to 12 at Noon, and then encreaſed again to a very great Degree, and at 8 at Night the Storm of Wind and Sea being very tempeſtuous, it carried away the Sails that we had abroad, which made Things look very dark upon us, having no Sail that we could carry, and there being a great Sea. I believe we had the hardeſt of the Wind before 12 at Night, and then the Wind fell but the Sea run high, and we were in great Danger of foundering; but we endeavoured to keep her before the Wind and Sea, (the Mate and one Man more being at Helm) but at 4 or 5 a-Clock in the Morning, being the 30th of Sept. a Sea overwhelmed us, and carried away my Mate and three Men more, the Maſt, Bowſprit, Boom, Boat and all our dumb Creatures; and when ſhe aroſe above Water again ſhe was but a poor Wreck. I called aloud, thinking to have heard ſomething of the poor Men that were gone, but I never did; and nothing but Death appeared before our Eyes, for the Sea had carried away much of the After part of the Veſſel, and I believe it would have ſtove in all the Deck if the Hold had not been full of Lumber and Water Hogſheads, whereby it had not the Impreſſion upon it, that it would have had if it had been otherwiſe; but ſhe was full of Water in a few Minutes, by Reaſon of the After Deck's being gone and broken to Pieces. This great and dreadful Sea left ten of us living upon the Wreck, and in a poor and miſerable Condition, expecting every Moment to be ſwallowed up in the Ocean. After we had continued a conſiderable Time on the After-part of the Veſſel, I perceived that her Head was more lively than that Part where we were, and having a Mind to try to get there, my Company begged of me that I would not try, for they ſaid I could not get there, and we had all better dye together, and ſo endeavoured to perſuade me ſtay with them; but I having ſtill a great Mind to try, took my Leave of them, and I got there with leſs Difficulty than was expected. (I believe it was now an Hour or more ſince we had loſt the Mate and the other three Men.) I found it much more comfortable upon her Head, than it was upon her Stern, and therefore called to my Company to come to me, but they did not care to try; ſoon after there came a Sea over them, which put them all to ſwimming, but they all got hold of the Wreck again, except one; and then two young Men ventured and got to the Head, but with more Difficulty than I did, for the Seas run over us now more than before; ſoon after there came another Sea that carried them all off the Stern, and brought them towards the Head of the Wreck again, and we, endeavouring to ſave as many as we could, got hold of three of them, and the other three drowned near to us: Then there were ſix of us remaining upon the Head of the Wreck, and eight that were gone from us, and the reſt of us expecting to dye every Minute with what Water was in us already, if the Seas did not carry us off; but God was pleaſed not to ſend the Seas as we expected, and to revive thoſe of us that were ſeemingly dead. This being the 30th of Sept. this Day and the Night following, the Seas run ſo very high, we could ſcarce tell who was dead or who was alive. But on the 1ſt of Octob. it being a clear hot Day, and pleaſant Weather, the Sun ſcorched our Bodies, (for we had not Cloaths enough to keep the Sun off from us) and our Thirſt encreaſing upon us, we began to beg and pray to God for forgiveneſs of our Sins, and return Thanks for ſuch Time as we had been allowed; and one begged of God that we might be refreſhed once more by ſome Water that might come out of the Hold of the Wreck, for Life ſeemed to be gone by reaſon of Thirſt, having nothing to eat, and only Salt-Water to drink; and yet it ſeemed we could only live as long as it held ſuch calm and pleaſant Weather, and it was very unlikely that ever we ſhould be relieved; for if there came Wind we could not live many Minutes, ſo that we deſpaired of Life, and Death was terrible to us. There was one Thing more which I might have mentioned before; one of our Sheep came to us after we had got to the Head, but the Sea waſhed it away divers Times, but it always made to us, and we ſeeing the poor dumb Creature trying for us ſo much, thought that if it got to us again, we would make it faſt by the Horns, and let it live by us, and ſo we did; and tho' we were loth to kill it, yet Neceſſity obliged us, for to get the Blood to drink; we kept it ſix Days before we kill'd it; but before this Time we had ſome Water that came out of the Hold, which was a great Refreſhment and Nouriſhment to our poor fainting Bodies; and the ſame Day we caught a ſmall Dolphin with our Hands, which we eat, and drank the Blood of it, and it refreſhed us much; and on the 6th Day we killed the Sheep and dreſs'd it for the Preſervation of our Lives, as long as we could, and took Care of what we did not at once eat, yet we loſt ſome Part of it; and with part of this Sheep, and ſome little Fiſhes that we catch'd, we lived near 17 Days, having calm good Weather all the Time, and were very hungry ſometimes, but the Fear of Death was ſo terrifying, that the Hunger was no great Burden to us, yet we all grew faint and weak. But on the 17th Day it pleaſed God to ſend a Veſſel for our Relief, which came near to us, and we found it be Mr. Robert Gardner, from Rhode-Iſland, bound for Antigua, in Lat. 23 N. and Lon. 59, 40. W. we begged of him that he would take us into his Veſſel, and he readily got out his Boat and took us on board his Sloop, where we had not been above one Hour, before the Wind blew ſo hard, that it would have been impoſſible for us to have lived on the Wreck. On the 22d Day we arrived in Antigua, in reaſonable good Health; there being ſix of us, *viz.* Three Paſſengers, and three that belonged to the Sloop. The three Paſſengers were Mr. James Weſtbury, and his Son and Daughter William and Anne Weſtbury. And thoſe that belonged to the Sloop, were my ſelf, Hackalier Thomas and James Tuthil who all belonged to New England. Here we all got Paſſage for Home, where we arrived ſafe, returning Thanks to God for his great and wonderful Preſervation of us in the Time of our Diſtreſs.

New-Haven, Octob. 24. SAMUEL MILES.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, from Monday *Dec.* 8. *to* Tueſday *Dec.* 16. *Inward Entries.*

J. Ogden from Rhode Iſland, Wm. Jeggelt from Newfoundland, P. Waye from London, D. Bloom from Dublin, J. Clerk from New-Caſtle on Delaware.

Entred outward, V. Bodin for South Carolina, J. Ogden for Amboy, T. Barnes for Rhode Iſland, T. Ware for Jamaica, J. Phœnix for Antigua, J. Ray for Amboy, M. Hickinbotham for Bahamas, Hill and Thibou for Jamaica.

Cleared out, A. Millar to Gibraltar, N. Hilton to Bermuda, T. Fitch to Antigua, J. Ogden to Amboy, R. Robinſon to Rh. Iſland, F. Judkin to St. Thomas, B. Butterfield to Curacoa, J. Marſton to Jamaica, V. Bodin to S. Carolina, J. Ray to Amboy, T. Barnes to Rhode Iſland.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Perth-Amboy, Dec. 17. *Inward Entries.*

The Ship Beaver from Portſmouth, Williams from New London.

Entred outward, Smith for Carolina, Poſgate for Milford, Ship Beaver, Tho. Smith, for the Straits.

Cleared out, J. Soule to Barbadoes, Walter to Rhode Iſland, Tanner to Briſtol, Fraizer to Madera.

Philadelphia, December 23.

Laſt Week at a Court of Oyer and Terminer held in this City, two Servants, James Prouſe and James Mitchel (the ſame who broke Priſon ſome time ſince, and were retaken at Amboy) were tried for Burglary. It appeared by the King's Evidence, that *Prouſe* entred the Houſe of Mr. *Sheed*, Barber, in Front-ſtreet, (being admitted by a Servant of the Family) and there broke open a Desk, from whence he took *Seven Pounds Ten Shillings* in Paper Money, and ſome Copper Half-pence; and that *Mitchel* in the mean time waited without to watch. It was proved that the Money loſt was found upon *Prouſe* when he was taken; who only ſaid in his Defence at the Bar, that it was given him by Mr. *Sheed*'s Man to keep. *Mitchel* in his Defence ſaid, that tho' he had been in Company with *Prouſe* and other Servants drinking *Rum* out of Town in the Day Time, being Sunday, yet that he heard nothing of any Contrivance to Rob, or the like; and that he was in Bed when the Fact was committed, from whence *Prouſe* afterwards call'd him to go and drink, but did not acquaint with what had been done. The Jury brought them both in Guilty; and *Prouſe* being asked what he had to ſay why Sentence of Death ſhould not paſs againſt him, anſwered, that he had nothing to ſay in his own Behalf, but declared that *Mitchel* was wholly innocent, and knew nothing of the Fact. The Court paſſed Sentence on them both, but directed *Mitchel* to apply to His Honour the Governour for Mercy.

Mr. *Sheed*'s Servant (who in the above Trial was Evidence for the King) is hereafter to be tried for Robbery; the Law not making it Burglary in a Servant to open a Door in the Night time, tho' it be to admit Thieves, *&c.*

Charles Calahan (mentioned in one of our late Papers) was alſo tried for a Rape on a Girl under 10 Years of Age. The Jury acquitted him of the Rape: But we hear he will hereafter be proſecuted for an Aſſault with Intent to Raviſh.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred inwards.

Ship Richmond, John Richmond, from Dublin.
---- Hibernia, Thomas Eeles, from New-Caſtle.
Brigt. Fox, Thomas Johnſon, from London.

Entred Outwards.

Ship Joſeph, Samuel Waterhouſe, for Antigua.
---- Diamond, John Hopkins, for Barbadoes.

Cleared Out.

Ship William, James Oſwald, to Madera.
---- Manwaring, Robert Stone, to Jamaica.
Sloop John, Charles Edgar, to Antigua.

Buried in the ſeveral Burying-Grounds of this City in the Week paſt.

Church	4.	Baptiſts		0.
Quakers	2.	Strangers,	Whites	1.
Presbyterians	0.		Blacks	1.

In all 8. *Increaſed in the Burials this Week* 5.

ADVERTISEMENTS.

ALL Perſons who are indebted to *Edward Horne* (who is lately removed to his Plantation about three Miles diſtant from this City) are deſired forthwith to pay their reſpective Debts to *William Rawle*, Merchant in *Philadelphia*, who is appointed to receive the ſame by

EDWARD HORNE.

TO be SOLD, by the aforeſaid *William Rawle*, White and Brown Oznaburghs, Cherryderries, Seerſuckers, Cuſtoes, Challoes, Callicoes of divers Sorts; Cinamon; ſundry Sorts of Cottons-and-Linens ſtrip'd and chequed; Silk and Linen Romalls, Tobine, Chucklaces, Berryllian and other *Eaſt-India* Goods for Womens Apparel; Muſlins of ſeveral Sorts; wide and narrow Garlix, Copperas, Powder-blue, Coffee, Chocolate, Caſes of Bottles; Duffells, Druggetts, Fuſtain, Cloth Serge, Mohair Buttons ſorted; ſundry Sorts of Stationary Ware, as Bibles, Teſtaments, Spelling and Arithmetick Books; Ink-Powder, Sealing-Wax, Printing-Paper large and ſmall; Corke Soals, and ſundry other Goods.

JUſt Imported in the Ship *Boneta*, Capt. *Thomas Reed*, Maſter, from *London*, (lying near the Market Wharff) a Parcel of very likely Servant Men and Boys, of ſundry Trades, as well as Husbandmen: To be ſold by *Edward Horne* and *William Rawle*, very Reaſonable, (as alſo good *Newcaſtle* Coal) for Caſh, Flower or Bread.

TAKEN off the Back of a Horſe, at the *George Inn* Door in *Second-Street*, on *Saturday* Evening the 13th Inſtant, a plain Engliſh Hunting Saddle, of ſtrong ſingle Leather, Ruſſet, with white lacquer'd Nails; the Skirts creaſed Work; the Houſens of dark blue Broadcloth, lac'd with light blue Orrice. Whoever ſhall bring the ſaid Saddle to *Timothy Scarth*, Tanner, at the Widow *Stacey*'s Place, or to the *New Printing-Office* in *Philadelphia*, ſhall have *Twenty-Shillings* Reward and no Queſtions ask'd; or if it is offer'd to be Sold or Pawn'd, whoever ſtops it, and ſecures the Party, and gives Notice at either of the Places aforeſaid, ſhall have the aboveſaid Reward.

RUN away on the 5th Inſtant, from *Nicholas Scull* of this City, Innholder, a Servant Man named *Lawrence Herne*, aged about 22 Years; he is low of Stature, of a black Complexion, with black curl'd Hair; and has on a grey Coat either of Serge or Duroy, with black Cuffs; a Waſtcoat of the ſame, but more worn than the Coat; an old Hat, a good Shirt, Leather Breeches, grey worſted Stockings, and good Shoes. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Forty Shillings* Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by *Nicholas Scull.*

RUN away on the 13th Inſtant, from *Moſes Hewes* of this City, a Servant Woman named *Jane Macklanen*, aged about 23 Years, of a middle Stature, round Viſage, freſh Complexion, dark Hair; having on two Suits of Apparel, the one a blue Stuff Jacket and Petticoat, the other a brown ſhalloon Gown, and light coloured Petticoat, Oznaburgh Shift, blue Stockings and old Shoes. Whoever ſhall take up the ſaid Servant and bring her to her Maſter, or ſecure or ſo that he may have her again, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward, and all reaſonable Charges paid by, me *Moſes Hewes.*

RUN away about the laſt Day of *November* paſt, from *John Naglee* of *Germantown* in this County, Butcher, a *Dutch* Servant Man, named *Johannes Fetterly*, who ſpeaks very little *Engliſh*, and has formerly been a Trooper in the *Emperor's Service*, aged about 34 Years, of middle Stature, ſwarthy Complexion, grey Hair if not cut off, with a Scar over the Knuckle of the Fore-finger of his Right Hand; he had on a new Felt Hat, an old turn'd grey Coat with black Buttons, blue Waſtecoat, coarſe Linen Shirt, old Leather Breeches, black or grey Stockings, and old Shoes new ſoal'd. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Three Pounds* Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by *John Naglee.*

Juſt Imported,

CHoice good *Red Clover Seed*: To be Sold by *George Claypoole* in *Philadelphia.*

Thoſe Gentlemen and Others who have taken this Gazette *from the Beginning, and have not yet anſwered for the ſame, are deſired to take Notice, that the Pay for the firſt Three Quarters of a Year only is due to Mr.* Keimer *the former Publiſher; and that their Year with us begins on the ſecond of* October *laſt, which was the Date of our firſt Paper*, No. XL.

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